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LETTER DATED 6 JANUARY 1997 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 918 (1994) CONCERNING RWANDA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda which was adopted by the Committee under the no-objection procedure on 2 January 1997, and is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(Signed) Hisashi OWADA
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 918 (1994)
concerning Rwanda

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 1996.

2. A report of the Committee was previously submitted to the Security Council on 2 February 1996 (S/1996/82) and covered the activities of the Committee from its establishment in 1994 until 31 December 1995.

II. SUMMARY OF THE COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

3. At its 5th meeting, on 3 January 1996, the Committee elected its bureau for 1996, which consisted of Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Botswana and Italy providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. In accordance with paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 1011 (1995), the Government of Rwanda is required to notify the Committee of all imports made by it of arms and related matériel. All States are also required to notify the Committee of all exports from their territories of arms or related matériel to Rwanda, and the Committee, in turn, is required to report regularly to the Security Council on notifications so received. Accordingly, notifications thus received were reported by the Chairman of the Committee to the Security Council, two from the Government of Rwanda and three from the Government of Singapore, and are contained in documents (S/1996/329/Rev.1, S/1996/396/Rev.1, S/1996/407/Rev.1 and S/1996/697.

5. In accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1011 (1995), the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on 15 March 1996 (S/1996/202) and 30 August 1996 (S/1996/663/Rev.1 and Add.1), on the basis of reports submitted by the Committee, on the import of arms and related matériel by the Government of Rwanda as well as on exports by States from their territories of arms or related matériel to Rwanda.

6. Following its consideration of the second report of the Secretary-General (S/1996/663/Rev.1 and Add.1), and in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995), the Security Council, on 1 September 1996, terminated the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda. Consequently, as of 1 September 1996, no notifications are required to be submitted to the Committee by States exporting arms or related matériel to the Government of Rwanda nor is the Government of Rwanda required to notify the Committee of its imports of arms and related matériel. However, with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces for use

in Rwanda, all States are required to continue to implement the foregoing restrictions. A statement to this effect was issued, on behalf of the Committee, by the Chairman in a press release (SC/6265) on 11 September 1996.

III. ACTION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

7. In accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1011 (1995), the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda were lifted with immediate effect, that is 16 August 1995, until 1 September 1996.

8. Following consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1996/663/Rev.1 and Add.1), requested in paragraph 12 of resolution 1011 (1995), and in accordance with paragraph 8 of that resolution, the restrictions imposed by resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel were terminated on 1 September 1996.

9. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 1053 (1996) of 23 April 1996, the Security Council expressed its determination that the prohibition on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda should be implemented fully in accordance with resolution 1011 (1995). By paragraph 5 of resolution 1053 (1996), all States, in particular those in the region, were urged to intensify their efforts to prevent military training and the sale or supply of weapons to militia groups or former Rwandan government forces, and to take the steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, including by creation of all necessary national mechanisms for implementation. In paragraph 7 of the resolution the Secretary-General was requested to consult with States neighbouring Rwanda, in particular Zaire, on appropriate measures, including the possible deployment of United Nations observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around border crossing points, for the purpose of better implementation of the arms embargo and deterrence of the shipment of arms to former Rwandan government forces in violation of Council resolutions.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

10. The Committee relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information concerning possible violations of the arms embargo. In this regard, the Committee wishes to reiterate its appeal to all States strictly to observe the mandatory measures specified in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.